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ANOTHER COLOMBO CAPTURE.

The ordinarily peaceful business of Colombo Harbour seems fated to be disturbed at the moment by the arrival of vessels with unusual cargoes. Says a Ceylon paper of July 22nd. First, there was the *Schlesien*, with contraband for China; then the *Tromsø*, with ten thousand tons of old ammunition for Russia; and now there is the Norwegian vessel *Hua*, which apparently has discovered a better way than the *Schlesien* of providing the Chinese with the wherewithal to keep their interminable civil wars going.

Among the *Hua's* cargo are:—
Two machine-guns.

A large number of rifles, believed to be similar to those confiscated from the *Schlesien*.

60 tons of ammunition.

These arms and ammunition are all German, and consigned to Canton. Unlike the *Schlesien*, who described her doubtful cargo as "machinery parts," the *Hua* makes no secret of what she is carrying. Her captain boldly declares it is "arms and ammunition." There is no reason why it should not, as, however much the British Government may deplore the importation of arms into China, Norway is not a party to the Arms Embargo Agreement, and Norwegian vessels are not, therefore, prohibited from passing through Colombo with war materials which it is intended to smuggle into China.

The remainder of the *Hua's* journey is none the less not likely to be without incident. Even though nothing can be done at Colombo, the Diplomatic Corps has a fleet—including some British War vessels—of China engaged in preventing the landing of arms. Presumably these vessels will be given ample notice of the *Hua's* cargo, and the Norwegian vessel will in all probability be stopped before it reaches its intended destination.

A RED AMBASSADOR.

KARAKHAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT TSAO.

Mr. L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Tsao Kuo at 11 o'clock, on July 31st, with ceremony just a little more imposing than the procedure followed in the case of a foreign Minister. The President sent two carriages, the Yuan state carriage and another vehicle, to convey the visitors to the Hui Jen Tang, with the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies and a military escort.

On arrival at the Palace an infantry regiment that was drawn up in waiting gave a military salute. A Chinese band played the Soviet national air as the party entered the Hui Jen Hall. Shortly afterwards the President entered and the party and Mr. Karakhan was then escorted to President Tsao and introduced by the Grand Master of Ceremonies. As he approached the President, followed by his staff, Mr. Karakhan and his staff bowed three times. The President returned the courtesy, while the band played the Chinese National Anthem. This was followed by the presentation of the Russian Ambassador's credentials, which the President handed to Dr. Wellington Koo who was assisting at the ceremony. President Tsao then shook hands with Mr. Karakhan and the latter introduced his staff. That brought the ceremony to a conclusion. There were no speeches, but the President expressed the hope that the relations of the two countries would grow ever more cordial and the Russian Ambassador replied appropriately.

THE WANHSIEN AFFAIR.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS STRONG
PROTEST IN LONDON.

MR. KOO'S DEMANDS.

The *China Mei News Agency* of Peking on July 31st circulated the following:

The Central Government is reported to have instructed Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, Charge in London, to lodge a strong protest with the British Government in regard to the Wanhsien affair.

It is also reported that the British Minister in Peking and Dr. Wellington Koo discussed the matter at length on Monday and that the British Minister declared the junkmen had violated the Sino-British treaty. He declared that the Government officials should have prevented the junkmen from attacking foreigners and from interfering with the foreign boats on the river.

Chinese papers that report this conversation say that the British attitude is very firm and that strong representations were made against the anti-British attitude that prevailed in that vicinity at the time the commander of the British gunboat took action.

Dr. Koo is said to have been equally as stern in his demands and to have declared that the British commander should be deprived of his post for compelling the execution of two workmen and of threatening to bombard a defenceless city.

He is said further to have requested the British Government to offer an apology to the Chinese Government in order to quiet the people at Wanhsien. He further requested that the British Government should provide solatium for the families of the two junkmen who were executed.

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CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Whether it is by design or accident that the Coronet Theatre this evening offers "The Shrike of Araby" does not really matter; the only thing that concerns local cinema-goers is the fact that they are thus able to compare Mack Sennet's famous burlesque with the picture parodied, "The Shrike," which was shown here only a couple of weeks ago, while the latter is still fresh in their minds. Mack Sennet wrote "The Shrike of Araby" himself and supervised the entire production. For lending men he chose the inimitable Ben Turpin, here of that other delightful burlesque shown here some months ago, "The Small Town Idol." Five reels are required to depict the adventures of Ben Turpin, but it is pointed out that those five reels are crammed with comedy, spontaneous and wholesome, varied here and there by a touch of real drama or a thrill in the approved manner. The picture has a fitting climax which it is claimed is warranted to send everyone home with a smile.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Hate," Alice Lake's latest picture is a photodrama with plenty of action and suspense and gives ample opportunity for the star's dramatic talents. Miss Lake plays the part of "Babe," Lennox, a pretty little show-girl who is not entirely averse to the attentions of Dave Hume, a man-about-town who has amassed a fortune from the gaming tables. Edward Felton, one of Hume's "old pals," is also in love with Babe, but in order to clear the field for himself Hume gets Felton arrested. Felton, out on bail and awaiting trial, seeks Hume's life in revenge, but is dissuaded by Babe who persuades him to give her his gun. The next morning Hume's lifeless body is discovered in his apartment in circumstances which incriminate Felton. With these complications the picture starts on Babe's efforts to save Felton's life and she proceeds to do so by disclosing a sinister devil mascot which Hume gave her on the night before the tragedy. In the course of her attempt she is thrown in contact with the assistant prosecuting attorney with whom she falls in love, but she becomes embittered against him because of his determination to convict Felton. This clash of interests produces a vivid drama giving Miss Lake her most exquisite scenes. Connel Nagel gives another of his sterling portrayals as the young attorney who finds himself torn between duty and love. "Hate" is a Metro production. It is to be screened at the Queen's Theatre from Sunday till Tuesday.

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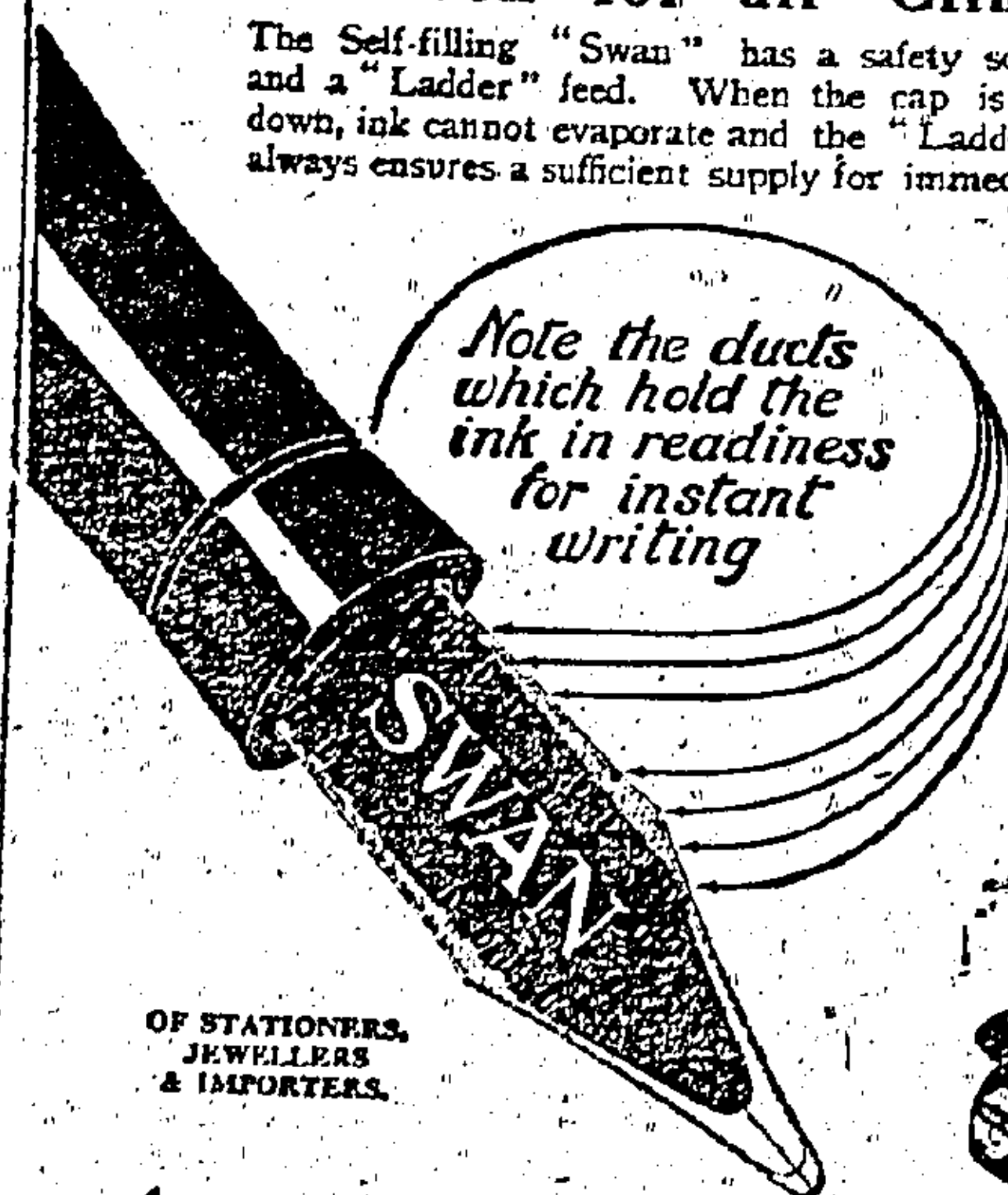
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Douglas 10%	H. K. & W. Docks 6 1/2%	China Light 5 1/2%	Peak Trams 8%
Steamboats 11%	Shanghai Docks 10 1/2%	China Prov. 5 1/2%	Waterboats 7%
Indo-China 10%	Watsons 7 1/2%	Dairy Farms 6 1/2%	Powells 14 1/2%
Star Ferries 8%		Cements 7 1/2%	

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HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their weekly share report dated August 2th, state:—

A fair amount of business has been transacted during the week under review at prices which with few exceptions show but slight variations. There is still an unsatisfied demand for Investment stocks, but shares in the speculative section have been ruling quieter. Monday last was observed as a bank holiday.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks are a shade higher and have been booked at \$1.205. The London price has advanced to 238 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions have been brought to a fair extent at \$224 to \$226 (and more could be placed at the higher figure). Cautions were done at \$685, but close with buyers at \$700. Hongkong Fire have changed hands at \$575. China Fire are wanted at \$130 and Underwriters at \$170.

Shipping.—Star Ferries were dealt in at the improved price of \$24. There are buyers of Douglas Steamships at \$33, Hongkong Canton and Mueno Steamships at \$34 and the interim dividend of \$1 just paid and Deferred Indos at \$110, while Waterboats are to be had at \$105.

Refineries.—China Sugar have eased somewhat during the week and sales have been made down to \$271. Malabons at \$4, continue neglected.

Oil and Mining.—Shells are wanted locally at \$2, but there are no sellers in evidence. Langkats (combined) have strengthened and have buyers at Tls. 15. Tin continues to rise and Tronohs are strong in sympathy with buyers at 43 1/2.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have been in strong demand with buyers at \$40. Hongkong Trams are in demand and can be placed at \$42. China Light (Old) have been booked at \$15, and the New shares at \$25.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves were again dealt in \$210, but close easier with no buyers over \$208. Shanghai Docks have fetched Tls. 60. Hongkong Wharves have firmed up to Tls. 196. New Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 61. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are on offer at \$145.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels after being offered at \$15 came into strong request and were negotiated to a large extent up to \$19; but the demand has slackened at the close. Hongkong Lands have been done at \$114 to \$115 and more could be placed at the higher figure. There are enquiries for Realty at \$2. Humphreys Estates at \$25 and Princes Buildings at \$130.

Cotton Mills.—Orientals are asked for at Tls. 33 after sales at \$33. Shanghai Cottons are saleable at Tls. 37. Ewos have remained stationary at Tls. 11.10.

Miscellaneous.—Deals were made in China Providents (New) at \$5.30 while the Old shares at \$16 are unchanged. Dairy Farms have been taken at \$204 to \$27. Green Island Cements continue very flat and can be had at \$21 and \$26 for the Old and New shares respectively. The Combined shares have been negotiated at \$25 1/2 to \$26.

Constructions have receded to \$9, while Taxicabs are also lower and have been sold at \$2. There are buyers of Lane, Crawfords at \$172. Peak Trams at \$19 and Sinceres at \$131. Wm. Powells are on offer at \$15. Hongkong Ropes (Old) at \$20 and the New at \$7. Watsons at \$27. Developments at \$1.20 and China Buses at Tls. 101 are nominal.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/4 and on Shanghai 79 1/2.

Forward Settlement Days.—August 26th (Tuesday), September 24th (Thursday), and October 24th (Tuesday).

A CANTON TRADE MARK LAW.

The Y.C. Daily News gives special prominent to the following:—

Information reaches us that the Canton Government have now issued a Trade-mark Act and have announced that there will be no protection, within their jurisdiction, for trademarks not registered in their bureau.

Nothing could better illustrate the vital importance for foreign Powers of not accepting the Peking, or for that matter any other Trade-mark Act, and of standing out firmly for the provisions of the Muckay Treaty, in respect of trademark registrations, and full compliance with the extraterritorial provisions of the Tientsin Treaty.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation D'Extreme-Orient at Saigon, in their circular dated July 29th, say:—

The local rice market has been firmed up by the awakening of those of Hongkong and Singapore.

With Java, numerous sales in brokers Nos. 1 and 2 have been concluded, but the price of the commodity having gone up further, it is to be feared that transactions will be stopped awhile, notwithstanding the needs of Java.

As regards paddy, prices are going up nearly every day they can be bought only by Hongkong and Singapore, paddy S.Q. especially.

Millers expect that the contribution of the crop of Cambodia in September will cause prices to drop, but, in our opinion, it will be temporary, especially if Java is a buyer.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to July 14th is 761,735 tons, against 764,471 in 1923.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$8.50 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for August-September shipment.

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2—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the insulating from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps peaking this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

4—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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OBITUARY.

COMMANDER C. W. BECKWITH,
R.N.

A cable received in the Colony yesterday announces the death of Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., former Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate of Hong Kong. He had recently been residing at The Cottage, Tiffney, Tisbury, Wilts.

Comdr. Beckwith was invalided out of the Government service on pension in February last after a very serious breakdown in health. Together with Mrs. Beckwith he left by the s.s. *Home* on February 2nd for Home, where it was thought that the change of climate would do much to restore him to health and strength. Soon after his departure reports were received of his health having improved considerably and hopes were entertained of a complete recovery. Consequently the news of his death has come as a great shock to his many friends in Hong Kong. As a token of respect to the deceased official, the flag at the Harbour Department and the flag on the Harbour Department launches were half-masted yesterday afternoon, as was also the flag at the Hong Kong Club.

Comdr. Beckwith was a Mansham birth. He was born in the year 1870, in Douglas, Isle of Man, where his father was a well-known barrister. He joined the Royal Navy in 1890 and served on the China Station as Navigating Officer on H.M.S. *Daedalus*, the flagship of Admiral Sir Gerald Noel, K.C.B. After the big typhoon of 1906, which caused the death of the Harbour Master of Hong Kong, Captain Lawrence, the services of Captain Beckwith were asked for by the local Government, and he became acting Harbour Master of Hong Kong. He had to take charge of a difficult situation but was successful in bringing the port back into working order after the exceedingly heavy losses and damage it had sustained. By dint of strenuous effort over a period of three months, order was eventually restored.

VALUABLE WAR SERVICES.
At that time Captain Basil Taylor was Assistant Harbour Master, but he was on Home leave. Captain Taylor was eventually appointed Harbour Master and Comdr. Beckwith was appointed Assistant Harbour Master, a position which he filled for the long period of fourteen years. During the War, Captain Taylor was released for war service at Home and during his absence Comdr. Beckwith fulfilled the duties of Harbour Master.

During the war a great deal of extra work was brought to the Harbour Department and much of this fell on Comdr. Beckwith's shoulders. He assisted in the drafting of rules regarding the movements of vessels and in his capacity as Harbour Master he was appointed Marshal of the Prize Court and had charge of all prizes that came into the Harbour. In addition he was appointed to be Coaling Officer for the Government and the Military and in this direction he was successful in breaking up a coal ring which was formed in Japan, which meant a saving of about \$800,000 to the Government.

In 1916 Sir Henry May requested him to form a small committee to purchase on behalf of the Government all the commercial buoys then in the harbour. These were purchased for about \$20,000. The Harbour Department then relaid and classified the buoys to suit the requirements of the various parts of the Harbour. In subsequent years the number of buoys was increased to 36. The efficiency and strength of these buoys was amply proved and tested during the typhoon of last year when the *Empress of Australia* rode out the terrific storm of August 1st at 33 buoy without moving it a yard.

THE "BECKWITH BELL."
The Scheme's Strike of 1922 also proved to be an arduous time for the Harbour Master, owing to the extraordinarily large number of ships that were compelled to lie up in the Harbour for a number of weeks.

During Comdr. Beckwith's term of service with the Harbour Department the yearly tonnage of the port rose from 22,747,298 to 34,328,223 tons and the work of the Department correspondingly increased.

Just prior to Comdr. Beckwith's departure for Home a new fog signalling apparatus was brought into use by the Hong Kong Harbour Department and designated "The Beckwith Bell," a name which will serve as a lasting memorial to the late Harbour Master. Also before his departure he was the recipient of a handsome silver rose bowl from the European and Chinese staffs of the Harbour Department. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce also addressed a letter of thanks for the work he had done for the Colony.

(Continued on next column.)

THE CHINESE DOWRY CASE. SEQUEL TO THE UN LUNG MOTOR BUS SMASH.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR
DAMAGES.

Yesterday afternoon in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Dyer, Ball delivered judgment in the case in which Yang Pik Chan, as father of a young Chinese girl, named Yang Mei Kim, who was killed in the motor bus crash at Un Lung Bridge, in April, when several passengers were killed and a number of others were injured, sued the Chan Hing Motor Bus Company.

According to the opening statement of Mr. W. B. Hind, who appeared for the plaintiff, the action was brought under the Fatal Accidents Ordinance of 1895. In the ordinary way at Home the father would have received no pecuniary damages in Court, but owing to Chinese social customs there were pecuniary damages in this case. The girl was prior to her death betrothed to a Chinese and in accordance with Chinese customs the father received \$1,000 on betrothal from the father of the man to whom she was betrothed. Upon the death of the girl the money became repayable. He therefore claimed that his client had suffered pecuniary loss for which he had to be reimbursed.

Mr. B. S. Coker appeared for the defence. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said it was necessary to consider the object of a payment of this nature. There could only be two or three possible objects; that it was the out-and-out payment for the girl herself; or that it was intended to induce the parent to consent to marriage, or that it was intended to be used for the expenses of the marriage and the outfit of the bride.

"I cannot bring myself to believe," continued his Lordship, "that it was an out-and-out payment for the girl, because I think that would be totally repugnant to Chinese ideas. If it was for the purpose of inducing the parent to consent to marriage I think such a contract could not be enforced."

WHY THE MONEY WAS PAID.
Personally, I don't believe that either of these were the real objects of the payment, but I prefer to adopt the alternative, which I think is the only alternative, that payment was to recompense the parent of the bride for the expenses of the marriage and her trousseau; even if that was so I cannot see how the plaintiff suffered any pecuniary loss, even if he had to repay the money. His daughter had died by accident within three or four months of his having received the money and he had not to spend a cent of it on her marriage. If she had survived he would, presumably, have spent it on the marriage.

That was his Lordship's decision as regards the law. He was happy to be able to so decide as he was suspicious of the plaintiff's account of the whole thing. He was doubtful as to whether the whole of such a large sum would be paid over so long before the marriage and he was not impressed with the plaintiff's evidence. In spite of his accurate statement as to the exchange between Hongkong notes and Cantu 20-cent pieces he could not see why the parties waited until after the first leaving of the action to repay the amount and the plaintiff's reasons for so doing did not convince him. Further, the plaintiff had no receipt to show that he had repaid the money. If he had to decide the case on the facts as presented he would have had grave doubts as to the plaintiff's case. He would therefore give judgment for the defendant company with costs.

PIRATES' SURPRISE.

FISHING JUNK THAT KNEW HOW
TO FIGHT.

The master of fishing junk No. 141M.Y. has reported to the police that on the 5th inst., while fishing off K'o Lan, in the Chik Kai district, his vessel was attacked by between 20 and 30 men who approached in two boats.

They opened fire with rifles and killed two of the fishing boat's crew. The junk returned the fire with cannons, and the pirates made off in the direction of Macao.

Socially Comdr. Beckwith was very popular in Hong Kong and the deepest sympathy of a wide circle of friends will be extended to Mrs. Beckwith in her bereavement.

He O.

[Lines to the Water Authority, on the receipt of a bill for \$11.50 for Excess Water.]

Some men of harsh and angry mind,
When they receive a bill from you,
Explain in accents most unkind
The sort of things they'd like to do,
(But for Police and Magistrates)
To folk who charge them Water Rates.

'Tis true the sum of dollars ten
Too deep into my pocket dips
As rate for extra water, when
The stuff's not known to pass my lips:
(Save from a tooth-glass, he it said,
Or when I take my Plymouth red.)

'Tis still more true I hate to pay
One-fifty for that metro thing;
And if you take it right away
To me no sorrow will you bring.
It only measures what I owe
And with my full consent may go.

Yet, when I turn the tap and find
My bath become an ochre sea,
Upon the whole, I think you're kind
Since you omit to charge a fee.
Although I'm taking earth and sand,
Without a permit, from Crown Land!

E. W. H.

FIRESTONE GUM-DIPPED CORDS AND STEAM WELDED TUBES

actually do deliver "MOST
MILES PER DOLLAR."
Price list on application.

ROYAL ENFIELD MOTOR CYCLES:

Model 350 2-34 H.P. ... \$505
Model 180 8 H.P. ... \$765
Model 190 8 H.P. (Combination) ... \$1,135

ESSEX (Built by Hudson)

Six Cylinder
Motor Cars,

complete with Cowl Lamps;
Disc Wheels; Five Cool
Types and Tubes.

5-passenger Touring ... \$2,375
5-passenger Coach ... \$2,800

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR

CARS.

No Universal is this Car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records, no longer excite surprise.

STANDARD MODELS: Complete with Magneto Ignition, Five Disc Wheels and five Cool Tyres.

3-passenger Roadster ... \$2,510
5-passenger Touring ... \$2,570
3-passenger Coupe ... \$3,200
5-passenger "B" Sedan ... \$3,545
4-passenger Coupe ... \$3,850
5-passenger "A" Sedan ... \$3,875

SPECIAL MODELS: Complete with Magneto Ignition, Nickel-plated Radiator Shell, Cowl Lights, Nickel-plated Front and Rear Bumpers, Rear View Mirror, Automatic Wind Shield Wiper, Seuff Plates, Accrometer and Lock, Special Blue Leather Upholstery, five Disc Wheels, and five Gully BALLOON TYRES.

3-passenger Roadster ... \$2,730
5-passenger Touring ... \$2,790
4-passenger Coupe ... \$4,115
5-passenger "A" Sedan ... \$4,140

JEWETT SIX-50 (Paige- built) De Luxe Touring Cars.

Complete with Extra Cool Tyre and Tyre Cover, Trunk Rack, Trunk and Body Rails, Combination Stop and Tail Light, Double Bar Spring Bumpers, Front and Rear, Accrometer, Side Lights on Cowl, All-Nickel-plated Front Lamp, Automatic Windshield Wiper, Rear View Mirror, Sun Visor, Disc Wheels ... \$3,250
De Luxe Sedan ... \$4,420

HUDSON SUPER SIX MOTOR CARS, complete with

Cowl Lamps; Spare Cool
Tyre and Tube; Disc Wheels
and Nickel Trimmings.

4-passenger Touring Car ... \$3,800
7-passenger Touring Car ... \$4,000
5-passenger Coach ... \$4,300
5-passenger Sedan ... \$5,000
7-passenger Sedan ... \$5,500

PAIGE SIX-70 De Luxe Model Touring Cars.

Complete with 8-day Clock; Bumpers, Front and Rear; Motometer Locked in Radiator; Nickel-plated Radiator and Head Lamps; Automatic Wind Shield Wiper; Rear View Mirror; Spare Cool Tyre with Tube and Cover; Folding Luggage Rack; Trunk Rails; Combination Stop and Tail Light; Sun Visor; Touring Disc Wheels, etc. ... \$5,000

De Luxe Brougham ... \$6,000
De Luxe Sedans ... \$6,800
De Luxe Suburban Limousine ... \$7,050

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CHASSES:

Capacity:	Wheel Base:	Loading Space:
3/4-ton	124"	91"
1-ton	132"	110"
1-1/2-ton	145"	118"
2-1/2-ton	145"	110"
2-1/2-ton	157"	124"
2-1/2-ton	169"	158"
2-1/2-ton	161"	131"
2-1/2-ton	173"	155"
3-1/2 to 4-ton	157"	154"
5-6-ton	163"	154"

Complete Specifications and Prices on Request.

27-30 passenger FEDERAL PASSENGER BUS CHASSIS; 190" Wheel Base; 214" from dash to rear of frame; 6-cylinder engine (U. A. C. Rating 33.75 H.P.); Magneto; specially low Gear Ratio; Electric Lights; Starter and Generator. Complete Specifications and Prices on Request.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Registered Head Office and Service Station:
33, Wong Nui Chung Road, Happy Valley.
Telephone: Central 3950.

EMPEROR WITHOUT AN EMPIRE.

THE SUMMER PALACE REVENUES.

RIGHTS UNDER THE ABDICATION AGREEMENT.

[BY R. F. JOHNSTON, ENGLISH TUTOR TO THE EMPEROR.]

(Continued from yesterday.)

Having dealt with Mr. Li's questions to the best of my ability, I will now, as briefly as possible, indicate the actual facts which have been so grossly distorted as to give rise to the absurd rumours that the Summer Palace was to be converted into a hive of commercial activity.

Let me first mention the existing sources of revenue. As all visitors to the Palace are aware, there is a charge of \$1.20 for admission. Though many thousands of people of different nationalities visit the Palace every year, the income from this source is far less than it should be, for more than a third of the proceeds are paid to certain departments of Government for the upkeep of the road from Peking to the Summer Palace and for the services of a military guard. Moreover, multitudes of persons (sometimes more than two thousand in a single month) are admitted free, on the strength of "introductions" from various influential military and other officials. Personally I should like to see the price of admission tickets materially reduced, so that the Palace grounds might be visited by those tens of thousands of Chinese residents in Peking to whom \$1.20 is a prohibitive fee. No such reduction, however, can be effected without the friendly co-operation of the military authorities who now take so large a proportion of the present proceeds; and perhaps Mr. Li and his Parliamentary friends, who apparently object to the Manchu House making an effort to popularise the Palace, would find my suggestion too democratic for Republican China.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

To proceed with our enumeration of sources of income. A small additional revenue is obtained from admission-fares to the Jade Spring Park, which is under the same management, and, to a few buildings and gardens within the Summer Palace grounds which are not always or necessarily open to the general public. Tea and light refreshments are sold in various pavilions and appropriate resting places, and a small proportion of the proceeds reaches the Palace coffers under a clumsy and unsatisfactory system which admits of serious leakage. Under similar unsatisfactory systems, the Palace derives a few dollars from the sale of tickets for boating on the lake and from the fees payable to semi-official guides. Outside the Palace walls are a number of houses which were formerly occupied by persons employed in and about the Palace. Of these, some are empty and are falling into decay; others are rented at ridiculously low rates which barely repay the cost of upkeep. Some houses are occupied by military officers of the Republic who pay no rents at all on the plea that for months past they have received no pay from the Government that employs them. Small sums are received (or rather should be received) from certain rice-fields and other farm-lands in the vicinity of the Palace, and rent is also payable (but has not been actually paid for six years) in respect of a soda-water factory in the Jade Spring Park. The whole revenue of the Summer Palace and its adjacent properties is far below what is required for upkeep and repairs, and there is a heavy annual deficit which has to be made good out of the impoverished exchequer of the Imperial Household.

COMING REFORMS.

The reforms which are now being initiated amount, at the outset, to little more than the reorganization of existing income-producing arrangements and the adoption of some Western methods for the stoppage of leakages and the elimination of "squeeze." An attempt is being made to collect arrears of rent, though it is to be feared that in most cases the attempt will be unsuccessful. (It would take a long time to explain why this is so, but the main trouble comes from the lack of proper supervision and incompetent management in the past.) Boating on the lake is to be re-organized, and the four clumsy ferry-boats which now constitute the lake-fleet will be supplemented by a few light craft of foreign design, such as sculling-boats and canoes. Some of the beautiful state house-boats used in the Empress-Dowager's time will be repaired and made available for the use of Chinese and foreign visitors. Guides will be properly trained and will be strictly prohibited from making exorbitant demands, as heretofore, on the visitors who employ them. A Complaint and Suggestion Book will be provided. The space in front of the Palace gates has been cleared off the hordes of dirty and greedy hucksters and self-appointed guides who till lately infested it. The service of light refreshments will be continued, but will be re-organized under efficient management, so that visitors may count on being properly and courteously served under clean and attractive conditions. The rights of rearing fish have been leased to a certain newspaper falsely alleged to be responsible for checking and unlawful abuses such as the theft and illicit sale of fish by Palace employees and their confederates, outside. A Chinese

firm of photographers has been granted the exclusive right of taking and selling professional photographs in the Palace grounds, in return for which he pays a reasonable quarterly fee. The only innovation here consists in the fact that the privileged photographer will in future pay his fee direct to the Palace treasury instead of to Palace servants. Amateur photographers will not be hampered or restricted in any way. Arrangements have been practically completed for lending an empty building (never used as a dwelling place) to a well-known Chinese firm of caterers, whose function it will be to provide visitors with good Chinese and foreign food, at reasonable prices. Hitherto there has been no place either inside or outside the Palace grounds where visitors could get lunch. This has always been felt to be a serious inconvenience, for the Palace and its grounds are very extensive, and it is impossible to explore them all during the few hours that elapse between an ordinary meal-hour and the next. When Mr. Li pays his next visit to the Summer Palace I do not think he will complain if he finds that there is one place (not ten, as his facetious newspaper told him) where he can satisfy the pangs of a healthy hunger.

As to the other new features mentioned in the Chinese paper in which Mr. Li places so naive a trust—the ten tea-houses, the baths, the recreation ground, the four hotels and theatre at the palace gates, and such like, I can only assure him that they are, and will probably remain, figments of the journalistic imagination. I am personally of opinion that there is room for one small hotel outside the Palace walls, close to the main road, but no steps to establish one there will be taken without the full knowledge and concurrence of the local civil and military authorities, especially in view of the proximity of military barracks and two large educational institutions. It has also been suggested that a small country hotel, for visitors to the Western Hills, might with advantage be established in the charming grounds of the Jade Spring Park, but in view of the lack of suitable accommodation there, this also is a project that must for the present remain in abeyance. Meanwhile, we have now under consideration the applications of a Cabinet Minister and two other well-known Chinese gentlemen for the lease of residential building sites within the Jade Spring grounds, and provided they fulfil their applications, it is probable that their applications will be granted. Perhaps Mr. Li will raise objections to this on the ground that the Manchu Emperor's financial position will thereby be improved to the extent of a few hundred dollars a year, and that he may use the money for plotting against the State. If so, now is the time for him to speak.

ANOTHER FIVE QUESTIONS.

Mr. Li Hsiang-shan, as the records of his Parliamentary career show, is very fond of asking questions. I wonder whether he is equally fond of answering them? In the hope that such is the case, I venture to propound five questions which I hope he will see his way to answer at his convenience. I am well aware that he is in a position to ignore the questions of a mere foreigner, who lacks Parliamentary privileges. Still, there are many people, Chinese and foreign, including some members of Parliament, who would be glad to have from him clear and unambiguous replies to these simple questions of mine, and I hope he will not refuse to answer them merely because he is under no obligation to do so. In the case of his own five questions, he required the Government to reply within three days. I should not dream of following his example by imposing a time-limit, though I trust his answer will be forthcoming without unnecessary delay.

1. In his questions, Mr. Li more than once accuses the Manchu Emperor of breaking the Abdication Agreement. May we assume from this that Mr. Li regards the Agreement as still in force? It should not be necessary to ask this question, but in view of some of the curious assertions and statements made by him in a recent newspaper controversy, his attitude towards the Agreement is, to say the least, an ambiguous one. He has certainly conveyed the impression to a good many people that in his opinion the Agreement ceased to be valid several years ago. Now, apparently, he has changed his mind, recognizes its validity, and has become its champion. Is this so? Or does he merely recognize its validity when it happens to suit the purpose which he has in view at any particular moment?

2. If Mr. Li regards the Agreement as more "scraps of paper" which has lost its force or never had any, on what grounds does he arraign the Emperor on a charge of violating its terms? Mr. Li's accusations against the Emperor are explicitly based on the latter's alleged infringement of those terms. How can any one violate an agreement that does not exist? Surely it is not Mr. Li's contention that the Abdication Agreement, though not binding on the Republic, is still strictly binding on the Emperor?

THE AGREEMENT.

3. If Mr. Li admits that the Agreement is still binding, and binding on both parties, is he prepared to assert that the Republican Government has never transgressed its terms in any particular? If he admits (as unfortunately he must) that the Republican Government has failed in certain respects to fulfil all the obligations towards the Imperial House which it undertook in that Agreement, why does he aim his charges of breach of contract against the Emperor alone?

4. Though Mr. Li is filled with indignation at what he conceives to be breaches of the Abdication Agreement by the Manchu Emperor, he seems to be curiously oblivious of the fact that he himself is consistently guilty of treating that Agreement with the grossest contempt. This is strangely inconsequent conduct for one who has become its self-appointed champion. As he is well aware, it was specially provided in the Agreement that the Emperor was to be treated by the Republican Government with all the respect that it would accord to the sovereign of a foreign State on Chinese soil, and that he was to retain his full imperial title indefinitely. These particular stipulations (whatever may be said of others) the Republican Government has never failed to observe to the best of its ability. In the Chinese journalistic world, the usage of the various newspapers is apt to follow their political affiliations. Some papers clearly take the civilised view that staunch Republican principles are not incompatible with courtesy, and always refer to the Emperor and the Imperial House in terms which besides being respectful have the additional advantage of being legally and technically correct. In their columns, the Emperor is described as "His Majesty," of which the nearest and most convenient English rendering is "Manchu Emperor." Other papers, owned by political factions or interests whose view seems to be that in this glorious and emancipated age of liberty, equality and fraternity (or perhaps I should say "comradeship") all honorary appellations and distinctions of rank must be scrupulously ignored by every good democrat, take evident pleasure in referring to the Emperor with deliberate discourtesy. In the case of the foreign newspapers, the inconsistencies of their references to the Manchu Emperor are probably due, in most cases, to sheer ignorance. For many years they usually spoke of him as "The Boy Emperor" and "The Young Emperor," terms which in themselves are inoffensive enough but necessarily lose their appositeness with the passing years. Well-informed correspondents now usually write correctly of "the Emperor," but even important organs such as *The North China Daily News* and *The Peking and Tientsin Times* still often use the technically incorrect term "Ex-Emperor."

This, I suppose, is mainly due to the fact that in Europe we have had no experience of a sovereign who after abdication or dethronement still retains, with the express concurrence of the revolutionary Government, which displaced him, the legal right to the title of King or Emperor. But the fact that there is no European precedent does not justify Western newspapers in ignoring the peculiar arrangement whereby the Manchu Emperor retains the full imperial title though without a vestige of imperial authority in the State. We may disapprove of the arrangement or we may laugh at it, but there is no justification for refusing to recognise its existence and its legal sanction.

QUESTION OF TITLE.

Now in view of the general tone of Mr. Li Hsiang-shan's persistent attacks on the Manchu Emperor and Imperial Family, which certainly give the impression that he is actuated by other motives than a pure and disinterested zeal for the public good and the triumph of right and justice, we should hardly expect to find him going out of his way to treat the nineteen-year-old Emperor with anything remotely resembling chivalrous courtesy; but in view of his position as a member of the Legislature he should at least aim at scrupulous accuracy in his phraseology where legal niceties are concerned, and especially when, from his place in the House, he is addressing questions to the Executive. Nevertheless, Mr. Li not only studiously ignores the Emperor's right to the imperial title but constantly refers to him by his personal name, a practice which, as all Chinese and many foreigners well know, is a very grave breach of decorum. I am surprised that the Government, which as I have said is always careful to refer to the Manchu Emperor in proper terms, has not long ago pointed out to him that in addressing questions to the Government on matters connected with the Manchu Emperor he should be careful to refer to him in the terms which the Government itself recognises as legal and correct. If Mr. Li refused to take the hint, the Government would be fully justified in declining to answer his questions until they were couched in the proper language. Will Mr. Li now be good enough to explain how it is that while he sternly rebukes the Manchu Emperor for alleged breaches of the Abdication Agreement, he himself regularly treats at least one of its clauses with studied contempt?

THE TALKED-OF FOREIGN VISIT.

5. My last question is a very simple one. Will Mr. Li tell us whether he took any steps to ascertain the accuracy of the newspaper stories on which he based his charges against the Manchu Emperor with regard to the Summer Palace? If not, is he so simple-minded and lacking in worldly wisdom as to accept all newspaper tattle at its face value? If he is, I can call his attention to a recent newspaper paragraph which surely would have provided excellent material for another Parliamentary question. Within the last few weeks it has been stated in many

CORSICAN SENTENCED.

POSSESSION OF ARMS ON A FRENCH STEAMER.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, Dominique Damiani, a native of Corsica and a French subject, was charged with the unlawful possession of an automatic pistol on board the s.s. *Argyle-Rileau* on August 7th.

Sergeant W. C. Simpson said that at about 4 p.m. on Thursday he went aboard the French mail-boat *Argyle-Rileau*, and his attention was drawn by a Chinese searcher to the fact that the defendant was in close conversation with a Chinese. The searcher said that he thought that the two were discussing a sale of arms. Witness walked towards them. The Chinese ran away, and the accused attempted to throw the pistol (produced in Court) into the harbour, but it fell on the deck. No ammunition was found either on the prisoner or in his quarters. The witness went on to describe the efforts made by the defendant to throw the pistol overboard, and spoke of one struggle he had to hold the man until the Chinese searcher could pick it up from the deck.

Defendant, a greaser on board the mail-boat, pleaded guilty to possession, but stated that he had been in the service of his Company for thirty years, and had never been in similar trouble before.

The Magistrate pointed out the gravity of the charge, and said that in fining the defendant \$500, with six months' imprisonment in default, he was taking the man's previous good record into account. His Worship added that it was a very lenient sentence.

Chinese newspapers that the Manchu Emperor called at his private residence in Peking, for the purpose of discussing with me in private the question of his going abroad. In the Chinese section of the *Far Eastern Times* the paragraph was headed "Hsuan Tung secretly plots to go abroad" and in the English section of the same paper (July 21st) the following remarks appeared: "The latest report is that the boy-Emperor has been for two days closeted with Mr. Johnston in the latter's house... working out a plan to facilitate the boy-Emperor's departure abroad, on which his heart is set." Now the true facts of the case are that on July 16th last the Manchu Emperor, accompanied by his father-in-law, did me the honour of calling upon me, and remained at my house about twenty minutes, during which time not a single word was spoken by the Emperor or myself or anyone else on the subject of a visit to foreign lands. Let us observe how this single brief visit has become the basis for a statement that the Emperor was "for two days closeted" with me in my house. The statement that the purpose of the visit was to hold a secret discussion regarding an alleged desire of the Emperor to visit foreign countries was a pure invention. It was also a singularly fabulous invention, for it implies a belief that in order to hold a secret conference with me it would be necessary for the Emperor to visit me at my private house, in spite of the fact that in the Forbidden City I see His Majesty alone nearly every day. Further, the reader is allowed to assume that the Manchu Emperor's attempt to hold a private discussion with me in my house was foiled by journalistic enterprise; otherwise, how could the subject of our alleged secret plotting have got so speedily into the papers? Evidently the walls of my house are well provided with ears. The basis of truth that the story contains is, then, a very slender one; but that, presumably, would not have deterred Mr. Li from making it a subject for Governmental enquiry if it had come to his notice. He seems to have missed a great opportunity.

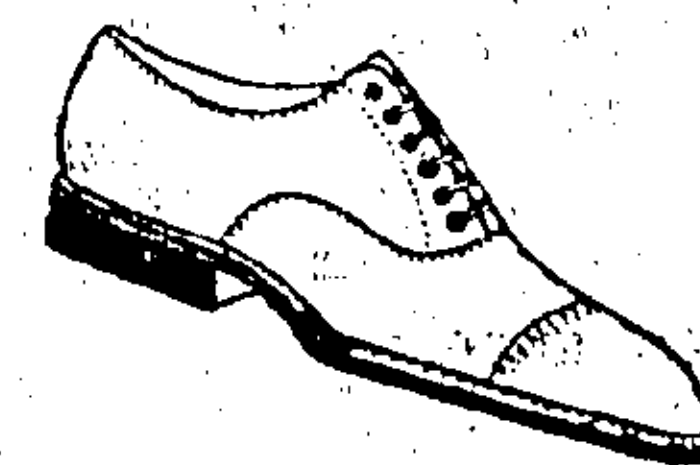
INVITATION TO MR. LI.

I fully admit that it is often a difficult task for private individuals to ascertain the truth of falsity of newspaper statements that it is necessary, when important interests or issues are involved, to appeal to Government to institute enquiries and communicate the results to an anxious public. But in the case of Mr. Li's questions about the Summer Palace, no such difficulty existed. The Summer Palace is situated only a few miles from Peking and can be reached by motor-car in half an hour. Had he come direct to the Palace (it would have occupied less time than it took him to indite his questions, and would have given him a delightful respite from his arduous and disinterested Parliamentary labours), he would have been promptly admitted, and (I hope) treated with courtesy and consideration. Another half hour spent in the Palace grounds would have convinced him that he might save himself the trouble of asking unnecessary questions in the House. I hope that if in future he finds himself in any perplexity about what is being done at the Summer Palace he will not hesitate to adopt my suggestion and come straight to those who can give him all the information that he can reasonably require. Should I still be in administrative charge of the Palace when he comes, I hope he will condescend to consider himself my guest; and though I shall be unable to offer him the choice between the bills of fare of ten restaurants, I trust he will have every reason to be satisfied with the culinary capabilities of one.

R. F. JOHNSTON.

The Summer Palace, July 27th, 1924.

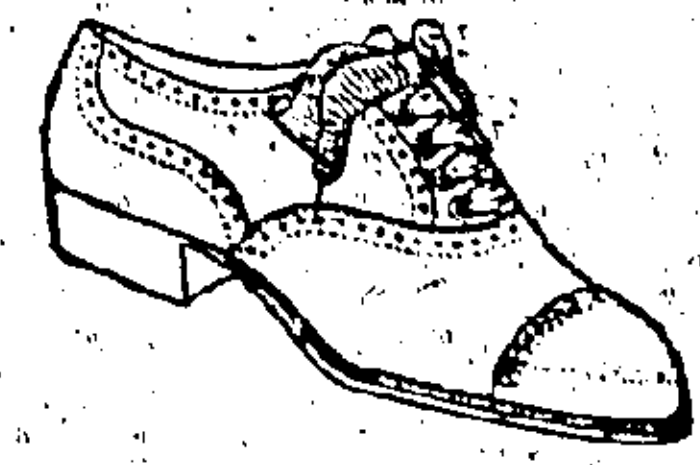
REVELATION IN PRICES OF QUALITY SHOES.



"AROLA"

SMART WILLOW CALF SHOE. OXFORD PATTERN. MEDIUM TOE.

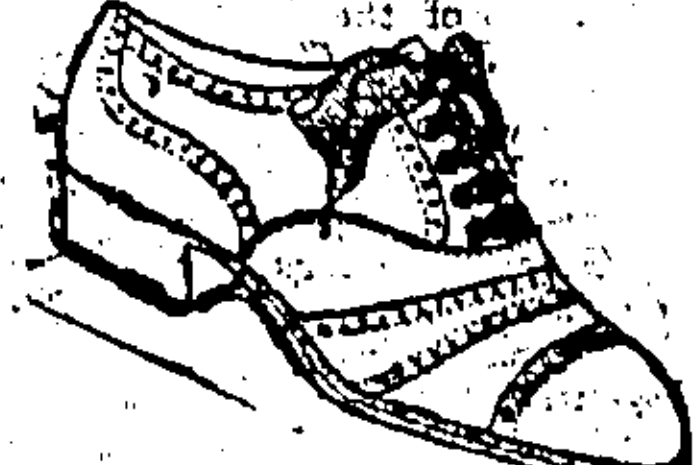
16.50



"AROLA"

HIGH QUALITY SHOE. WHITE NUBUCK. SEMI BROGUE.

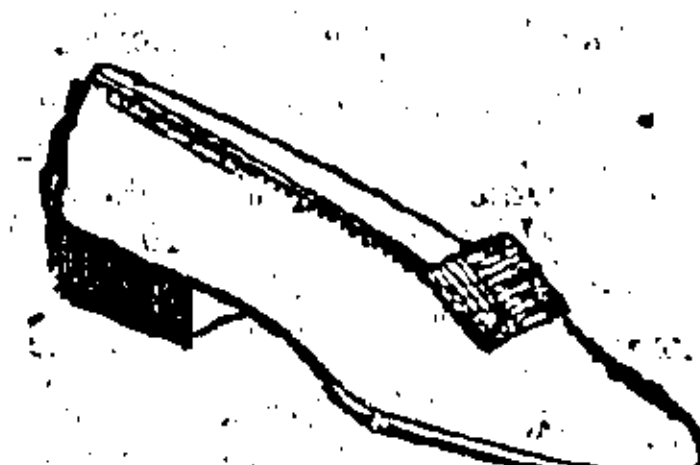
22.50



"AROLA"

BEST QUALITY—WHITE NUBUCK. BROWN WILLOW CALF STRAPPINGS. A VERY SMART SHOE.

20.00



"AROLA"

HIGH GRADE PATENT PUMP SHOE. FOR DANCE WEAR. WILL NOT CRACK.

14.50

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

HOUBIGANT'S QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME AND CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS "SONGS OF THE FLEET"

HAROLD WILLIAMS AND QUARTETTE.

- No. 1—SAILING AT DAWN
- No. 2—SONG OF SOU' WESTER
- No. 3—THE MIDDLE WATCH
- No. 4—THE LITTLE ADMIRAL
- No. 5—FAREWELL

ANDERSON'S.

Powell 12, Des Vaux Road, C.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW SEASON'S VELVETEENS

PAISLEY DESIGNS AND SELF COLOURS

PLAIN AND CORDED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

OWING the State of the Ground THE HAPPY VALLEY SUMMER MEETING IS POSTPONED TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

By Order,
R. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary, R.H.K.G.C.

PEAK CHURCH.

EVENING SERVICE is being held in the PEAK CHURCH on the SUNDAYS in AUGUST, at 6.30 P.M., conducted by the following:—August 10th, Rev. G. R. LINDSAY; 17th, Rev. Dr. J. P. MacKERR; 24th, Rev. E. J. NORTHROP; 31st, Rev. E. C. COLEY.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF \$3.00 per Share has been Declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1924.

The Dividend will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924, at the Office of the Company, when Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, to SATURDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LI TSE FONG,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1103]

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

THE 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th AUGUST, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 12 Months to 30th April, 1924, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 7th AUGUST, 1924, until THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1924. [1123]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Aker on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed "STEAMER" "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pigeon Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1068]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"KALYAN"

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 7th August, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1126]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1924, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22nd July, 1924.

By Order,
C. H. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1115]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1924, immediately at the conclusion of the First Extraordinary General Meeting.

This Meeting is called on the following Requisition:—
28th July, 1924.

To THE STEWARDS of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Hongkong.

In accordance with Rule 52, WE, the undersigned Voting Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, request you to convene two Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing (in accordance with Article 31, as a Special Resolution, the following Resolution:—
That the first and second paragraphs of Rule 39 be struck out, and in lieu thereof the following new paragraph substituted:—
"The Entrance Fee for all newly elected Ordinary Members, as well as for Naval and Military Officers on the 'Active List,' shall be \$10 and the 'Annual Subscription \$10."

By Order,
C. H. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1116]

TO LET.

PREMISES on the Ground Floor of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS suitable for One Large Store, or can be divided into Two Commodious Shops, To Be Let Separately. Apply—Secretary,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

By Order,
C. H. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1924. [1123]

TO LET.

SHOP and OFFICES, No. 12, PRUDER STREET. Apply at the PREMISES. [1109]

TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present. Apply—
MRS. NIVEN,
WEIHAIWEI.

By Order,
MRS. NIVEN,
WEIHAIWEI.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1924. [1104]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"PEMBROKE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th August, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, on 11th August, 1924, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer, including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1924. [1124]

S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, &c., also Cargo ex S.A. "COM-MANDANT DORIS" from COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 12th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFOSSE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1125]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to BANK OF CANTON BUILDING (23rd Floor),
GEO. P. & H. A. LAMBERT,
Stock & Share Brokers
4th August, 1924. [1107]

THE HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

WE HAVE THIS DAY been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to underwrite Fire Risks at Current Rates.
THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.,
Princes Building.
[1118]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Seventy-five cents per Share has been Declared and will be PAYABLE ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 20th AUGUST, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 5th AUGUST, to TUESDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1924. [1084]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

By Order,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1076]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty Cents (\$0.30) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 60,001 to 100,000, and One Cent (\$0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

By Order,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1104]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 49,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH.
(\$5 PAID UP.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 49,000 Shares allotted on the 19th day of May, 1923, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be Payable to the Company's Bankers, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. K. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1924. [1045]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 1291 for One Silver Share No. 157 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of DIK-KAN MOUADLAN has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [1019]

TO-DAY till FRIDAY,

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

WALLACE REID

and

ELSIE FERGUSON

in

FOREVER

A Story of all you've ever dreamed a great love should be!

A Paramount Special.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

BRYSON.—At Kuling, on July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH M. BRYSON, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1924.

ANTI-FOREIGNISM IN CHINA.

So far we have observed singularly little comment on the interesting and in some respects astonishing "Order" issued from Canton by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, disavowing "narrow and violent anti-foreign" views as being harmful to society and damaging to China's international prestige. The ostensible reason for the "Order" was that the Shanghai members of the party had become highly incensed over a letter written "as they imagined—doubtless erroneously—at the instigation of the illegal Government at Peking." The letter referred to the undesired presence in the Settlements of persons "secretly or otherwise plotting against the security or well being of the Chinese Government." Thus "into a crowd the cap was thrown," and the members of the Kuomintang fitted it to their own heads. In their excitement they submitted proposals to the Executive that it should "renew the standing orders prohibiting anti-foreignism and refrain from interfering with the activities, as in the days before the Boxer rising, of the Green and Red sections of the Koloa Hui." Other members, the Order stated, had advocated the encouragement of a general strike in the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai. Seeing what has been happening at Canton since the 19th of June, these Shanghai members of the Party quite naturally thought that it was a suggestion that might readily commend itself to the Executive there.

But the Executive "declines to entertain such reactionary proposals," and proclaims to the world that: "It regards all narrow and violent anti-foreign sentiments as harmful to society and the world at large and detrimental to the complete independence and equality of the Chinese State and race." For this reason, the Order says, the Party has always strongly exerted itself in "suppressing" such tendencies. Now, then, are we to regard the present situation at Canton? As a confession that the "strong exertions" of the Executive of the Party there are powerless to suppress the narrow anti-foreign sentiments which have maintained the boycott of the foreign Concessions there for the past three weeks? It appears to be acknowledged that Dr. SUN YAT SEN himself has exerted some personal influence to terminate the boycott, but the Generalissimo is not the whole Executive, and it has been perfectly plain that the boycott has been maintained so long only because of the support and encouragement given to it in official quarters. So long as boycotts of this description are possible in cities which the Kuomintang directly control it will remain difficult to reconcile the plain facts with the professions contained in this declaration of policy.

Apart from this feature the Declaration is interesting on account of the statements it contains with reference to "the widespread growth in recent years among the leading militarists and reactionaries of the North of secret societies whose aims and characters are similar to those of the Boxer movement." These, we are told, the Kuomintang plans to exterminate because they are identified or associated with medieval and monarchic beliefs to the detriment of the State as well as of international relations owing to their anti-foreign tendencies. If such secret societies are as widespread as this Executive Order states, it is surprising that so little has been heard of them while the Foreign Powers have been considering the remission of the remaining portion of the huge indemnity exacted after the Boxer Rising of 1900. It has, indeed, constantly been urged upon the Powers that there is not now the remotest possibility of the recurrence of such an anti-foreign movement as that which disgraced China in the eyes of the world nearly a quarter of a century ago. It was under the influence of such a view that the Powers decided to remit the large portion of the indemnity which is still outstanding, or to apply it to purposes mutually beneficial to China and themselves. Yet, after all this has been decided upon, we have the Executive of one of the great political parties of China warning us of a widespread recrudescence of secret societies in North China making another Boxer Rising a possibility of the future. These statements, however, are not likely to be taken too seriously, unless confirmation is forthcoming from other sources, but it devolves upon the Diplomatic Body in Peking to address formal enquiries to the Chinese Government on the subject. No doubt, the Peking Government would ridicule the mere suggestion of the possibility of another Boxer outbreak in China, though its guarantees in such a matter are recognized to be worthless. On the other hand the "Order" of the Kuomintang is a palpable bid for foreign sympathy, and whatever views may be entertained regarding the influence and power of the leaders of the party an official declaration denouncing "all barbarous anti-foreign acts" at a time when they are much too frequent in the country can hardly fail to create among foreigners an impression favourable to the party which proclaims it. At the same time it has to be said that such a Declaration would have come from Canton with far more effect if there had not been existing now for more than three weeks a very striking exhibition of that anti-foreign sentiment which the "Order" in general terms denounces.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club announces that, owing to the state of the ground, the Happy Valley Summer meeting is postponed until further notice.

The manager of the Kam Hing Knitting Factory in Haiphong Road, Kowloon, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of five sewing machines valued at \$300.

A Chinese coffin-maker of Shek Lung reports the theft by pirates on July 3rd of a consignment of coffins sent by him to Sam Tong by junk. The coffins are valued at \$439.

The Garrison Elder Children's School Picnic, arranged for Sunday, 10th inst., has been postponed for a few days. The new date will be notified to all concerned.

—ADVT.—
Ten men are believed to have been implicated in an attack on Thursday evening on a fishmonger who was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stab-wounds.

Summoned at the Central Magistracy yesterday for having, as alleged, assaulted a parcel deliverer from the Wing On Company, a European named Harris was remanded for a week.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday Clayton Shampao, a member of the crew of the U.S. destroyer *Albatross*, was ordered to pay \$10 compensation for damage to a house in Spring Garden Lane.

Six cases of typhoid were notified to the Medical Officer of Health on the 7th inst. Of these 2 were British, 2 Chinese, 1 Scottish, 1 Japanese. Five of these cases occurred in Victoria, the other in Shaikwan.

According to the Chinese Press, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations, has telegraphed the Peking Cabinet, reporting that he has engaged for the Trademarks Bureau three foreign advisers who will leave for China in a few days.

The watermark at Hankow on the 4th inst. reached 48 feet. Most of the houses along the Han in the Chinese city are flooded, and, according to an old Chinese rule, when this happens the tenants have only to pay half rent. It is 35 years ago since this rule was in force last.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday a man named Sin Kani was committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. E. W. Hamilton for having attempted to fire a pistol at an Indian constable on board the s.s. *Salem* last Wednesday. Other charges were brought against the accused.

The Singapore Golf Club, after abandoning a scheme involving the expenditure of \$9,000, adopted the scheme for the erection of a one-storey club house, capable of being added to in future, at an estimated cost of \$55,000, inclusive of water and electric installations, architects' fees, contingencies and extra road work.

Thomas Lazarus Chater, who pleaded guilty at the Singapore Assizes to committing criminal breach of trust of \$6,700 belonging to his employers, Messrs. M. A. Namazie and Sons, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Barrett-Lennard last week to three years' imprisonment, hard labour being quitted from the sentence on account of the accused's precatious health.

The Chinese Association in London for the Promotion of Education has published a brochure on the subject of the remission of the Boxer indemnity and the allocation of the British share to the purposes of education. The pamphlet is described as "merely an exposition of various viewpoints embodying the ideal of hastening the friendliness of Great Britain towards China."

HONGKONG "VOLUNTEERS."

Promotions and appointments as under in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps are contained in yesterday's Orders:—

ENGINEERS COMPANY.

No. 294 Corporal A. L. Torry, to be Sergeant (Signal Section).

No. 90 Lance-Corporal W. E. Hollands, to be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.

No. 422 Lance-Corporal E. Thompson, to be Corporal.

No. 423 Lance-Corporal G. T. Padgett, to be Corporal.

No. 170 Sapper E. D. Leonard, to be Lance-Corporal.

No. 420 Sapper M. Coupland, to be Lance-Corporal.

No. 421 Sapper N. J. Owen, to be Lance-Corporal.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

NOT TREATIES AT ALL.

RENEWED OPPOSITION CERTAIN.

LONDON, August 8th.

A study of the text of the proposed treaties with the Soviet has led to the conclusion in several quarters that they are more in the nature of agreements to try to arrange treaties than treaties. Renewed opposition to the ratification is certain on the re-assembling of Parliament.

STORY OF FRANCO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, August 8th.

"Perrinax," discussing the Anglo-Russian Agreement in the *Echo de Paris*, says that just when everything indicated a rupture in the Anglo-Russian Conference, Franco-Russian conversations were tentatively opened. The French, as a starting point, were seriously considering the restoration of the warships brought to France by General Wrangel. The news leaked out, whereupon protests were raised. Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald was advised of the efforts of the French Ministry and decided to renew negotiations with the Russians.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISCUSSIONS POSTPONED BY ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LABOUR MINISTER'S HAZY REPLIES.

LONDON, August 7th.

Parliament adjourned until September 30th after a brief resumption of the Russian debate initiated by Mr. Lloyd George, who challenged Mr. Ponsonby to state a single subject of dispute which had been settled by this so-called treaty, and opposed the guaranteeing of a loan to Russia.

Mr. Ponsonby replied that the agreement secured to the House of Commons every right of safeguard. They were making a satisfactory beginning in establishing machinery and giving an inducement to the Soviet Government to settle rapidly, because not a penny would be guaranteed until all the points had been settled. Asked what the amount of the loan would be, Mr. Ponsonby replied that loan negotiations would only be possible after a second treaty. He was unable to give the House any idea. It would be for the Government to judge the amount when our liabilities had been satisfied.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

M. Rakovsky, interviewed, said the Anglo-Russian treaty was an immense step forward. It was the first time the Soviet Government had given a pledge to satisfy the interests of different categories of English claimants, who had lost by the revolution. He said it was a profound mistake to consider the loan as a concession entirely favouring Russia. Without it, any extension of Anglo-Russian trade would be impossible. But the political side of the treaty was far more important than the economic, as it renewed the Anglo-Russian friendship on a solid foundation.

BRITISH AND SOVIET LABOUR. WELDING THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT.

Moscow, August 7th.

Replying to an invitation to send a trade union delegation to Russia to establish closer communication between British and Russian labour, Mr. Purcell, chairman of the Trade Union Congress, states that he has arranged personally to visit Russia at the beginning of next year, or perhaps sooner, and declares his conviction that the Russo-British trade union movements are approaching a united front.

LATEST CABLES.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS. IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM FROM FRANCE TO BRITAIN.

PARIS, August 8th.

The French Minister of Finance has handed Mr. P. Snowden an important memorandum concerning inter-allied debts.

LONDON CONFERENCE. FRENCH AND GERMANS IN TOUCH.

LONDON, August 8th.

A notable event in London yesterday was the occasion of the Franco-German Ministers meeting and conversing, without witnesses, for the first time since the war. Herr von Papen and Stresemann visited M. Herriot at the Hyde Park Hotel and later the French Premier returned the visit at the Ritz. It is believed that in the course of the interviews the foundation was laid for the launching of negotiations on the subject of the military evacuation of the Ruhr.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LOAN A "MORAL OBLIGATION."

DAWES SCHEME TO OPERATE SOON.

LONDON, August 7th.

Considerable progress was authoritatively announced at the conclusion of today's sitting of the Reparations Conference. The Germans have agreed to consider the loan as a moral obligation. Thereby satisfying one of the Reparation Commission's essential conditions for enforcement of the Dawes plan.

It is also stated that the Dawes plan, on the request of the Germans, will be put into operation on October 5th, instead of 15th.

Further progress has been made in the discussion of the first and second committees' reports, on which an agreement has virtually been reached.

THE WORLD'S SPORT. HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 7th.

When the match between the South Africans and Surrey was resumed at the Oval, the weather was fine, after over-night and morning rain. There was no play before lunch, and the match started at 2.45 on an easy wicket, before a small attendance.

The South Africans compiled 311 for 5, (Susskind 118 and Catterall 63, both not out).

Surrey scored 300 in their first innings.

BOXING AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, August 7th.

There is tremendous interest in the meeting of the heavyweights, Jack Bloomfield (England) and Tom Gibbons (America) at Wembley stadium on the afternoon of August 9th. It is expected that if the weather is fine the attendance will eclipse the world's record for any fight.

Both men are fit and well, and very confident.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

TILDEN TO PLAY.

New York, August 8th.

Tilden will play in the Davis Cup team.

BALTIMORE, August 8th.

Australia beat Mexico in two singles games.

MONTREAL, August 8th.

Okamoto (Japan) beat Wright (Canada) 6-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Shimizu beat Crocker 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-6.

NEXT YEAR'S WEMBLEY.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns on the highest authority that the Empire Exhibition will open next year.

BRITISH SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

VALPARAISO, August 7th.

A warm reception in the Press and elsewhere has been given on the arrival of the cruiser *Delhi* and *Dawson*, belonging to the British special service squadron.

LATEST CABLES.

THE LAUSANNE TREATY. OPERATIVE IN REGARD TO THREE POWERS.

PARIS, August 8th.

The Lausanne Treaty to-day became operative in the case of Britain, Italy and Japan.

EMPIRE POLITICS.

HOME DELEGATION LEAVES FOR S. AFRICA.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, together with the British Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, has left for South Africa.

ARGENTINIAN WORLD FLIGHT.

ZANZI AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 8th.

Zanzi has arrived.

An earlier cable stated that Zanzi was reported to have made a forced landing at Isri, 19 miles from Calcutta.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

BIG RAILROAD MERGER.

BILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

NEW YORK, August 8th.

A proposed merger involving one billion and a half of dollars for a 14,337 miles railroad is indicated. It is reported that the formation of the new company will consolidate the Erie, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake and Ohio and Hooking Valley Railways with the present Nickel-plate system, on conditions agreed upon between the brothers Vansweringen and the bankers of the various lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. BANK'S LOWER RATE.

NEW YORK, August 7th.

The Federal Reserve Bank has lowered its rediscount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES?

ALLEGED SECRET DOCUMENTS FROM CHICAGO COMMUNISTS.

MANILA, August 8th.

It is officially announced that secret documents from Chicago communist associations, which are believed to be affiliated to the Russian Soviet, have been received here outlining a plan to incite the Philippine labourers to rise and make war against the landlords and employers without distinction of race. The documents state that the Filipino landlord class is the chief obstacle to the freedom of the workers. It is understood that the names of prominent Filipinos against whom direct action is to be taken are contained in the documents, but these are not divulged officially. The news has created a sensation here. It is thought that the recent scout mutiny may have originated from the United States radicals.

THE ANCESTOR OF CRICKET.

Stoolball, the "ancestor of cricket" in the revival of which Mr. W. W. Gurnham, K.C., has been to the fore, is now being played by over 300 schools and clubs in Sussex—which claims, I understand, to be the original home of the game—and it is becoming popular in the counties generally. Women have quite taken the game to themselves, and it has also now taken its place as an authorized game for school children under the Board of Education. In these days an actual stool ball wicket is quite unlike those used in cricket. It is a board one foot square, fastened to a stake; the top stands 4 ft. 8 ins. from the ground, and the stake does not count as part of the wicket for being bowled or run out. Looking on it is quite easy to see that the game is really the ancestor of cricket. There are eleven players a side and ten balls in an oval of willow, with a cane handle, and the ball, lighter and smaller than a cricket ball, is solid and covered with kid. A "real" tennis ball is generally used, and there is no stumping. Having seen the game played between women's eleven in Sussex, I can vouch for it that stoolball seems fully as "alive" to-day as it was hundreds of years ago when it was played by Queen Elizabeth's courtiers.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The 2,000 regular and a similar number of occasional waitresses in the tea-houses and restaurants of Canton, who were denied their occupation two weeks ago by a police order, will be re-instated, if efforts on their behalf prove fruitful. It is being proposed to require all restaurants and tea-houses to take out a permit to engage waitresses and to make every waitress register at a fee of six dollars annually. It is believed that the suggestion will be well accepted, as there is great need of funds to pay the arrears due to the Police force and these proposals would bring it \$25,000 or more at once and from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a month. The waitresses may not object to paying a dollar a month to insure non-interference by the Police.

DISTRESSFUL KAUKONG.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's mercenaries in Kaukong, now driven to the outskirts of the town by the people's volunteers, will withdraw from that town altogether only upon a payment of \$90,000 by the people. The people of Kaukong have declared that they will fight to the last, instead of submitting to this extortion. The Yunnanese mercenaries of Dr. Sun first went there several months ago to protect the town. Upon arriving there, they began to exact all forms of taxes until the inhabitants could stand it no longer and forced them to move from the business section of Kaukong to the outskirts. Here they have been making much trouble, including destruction of more than 200 houses in the northern suburb and the shooting of several officers of the Volunteer Corps.

LABOUR'S POWER IN CANTON.

The reorganized Kuomintang in Canton has succeeded in a way, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's next forced departure from the province of his birth will not be as early as many are expecting, if the growth of labour power here does not subside. Chinese labourers belonging to the Kuomintang have been organized for service to the party under the Labour Division of the Party, of which Governor Liao Chung Hoi is the chief. Kuomintang labourers are now directing the Siamen Chinese strike, and Mr. C. P. Fung, secretary to the Labour Division of the Kuomintang, is secretary to the committee in charge of the strike against the foreign residents of the foreign concession in Canton. Through the assurance given by the Kuomintang labourers for support, the Canton Mayor has ordered the dissolution of the Canton Traders' Union, an organization aiming to oppose further encroachment of the officials with more military imposts. The Canton Government has decided to press the shoe-making tax on the manufacturers, as the workers will not strike with their employers as a protest against the impost. Moreover, the shoe-makers have issued a statement that they will ask the Civil Governor to compel their employers to supply them with clothing and food as is usual in case of a suspension of business to which the workmen do not agree. They will not parade with the capitalists to demonstrate against the taxation. All regularly employed will ask for their regular pay, working or not, and those doing piece-work, when denied of employment, will be engaged. To strengthen their movement, the Canton labourers will organize a Volunteer corps supplement the present force of the Sun Government in Canton.

"DIED ON FIELD OF HONOUR."

THIEVAL, TO REMAIN IN RUINS.

A monument is to be erected at Beaumont-Hamel in Memory of the Scottish troops of the 51st Division who fell in the fighting on the Somme in 1918. Officers and men of the division will be present at the unveiling, which is to take place in September.

In connection with the decision of the French authorities not to rebuild Thiepval, a suggestion appears in the *Journal* that a column should be erected on the site of the village, inscribed as follows:—"Here was born and here lived for several centuries the village of Thiepval. Died on the field of honour." The Ligue des Chefs de Section has promised to consider this proposal.

CLAIMANT WHO WAS TOO CLEVER.

CHINESE LEARNS THE VALUE OF TRUTH.

When a coolie was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with the theft of a blanket, he pleaded that when arrested he had not got the blanket in his possession. The sergeant, he said, would bear that out.

Complainant, a Chinese hawkler, said that at 3.45 a.m. yesterday he had been sleeping by his stall in Reclamation Street, and got up to cook some food. While he was thus engaged, the defendant snatched up his blanket and bolted. Witness gave chase. Defendant was stopped by a Chinese policeman. At this moment defendant was carrying the blanket. In answer to His Worship, the witness said he would swear to this.

The Chinese sergeant referred to, giving evidence, said that he heard a commotion in the street, and saw a crowd of people surrounding the complainant's stall. Complainant told witness that defendant had stolen his blanket. Defendant was not running away, and was not carrying the blanket.

Closely questioned at length by His Worship, the complainant confessed that certain statements in his evidence were false.

The defendant was discharged, and the complainant fined \$10, with 14 days' imprisonment in default, for perjury. His Worship said that he could have an adjournment for legal advice, if he liked, but the man declined this, and left the Court to pay the fine.

WIFE MURDER CHARGE. PRISONER AGAIN REMANDED.

Chan Din, an Indian chauffeur, formerly employed by Mr. John Arnold, again appeared on remand before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of his wife, Gennab, on May 27th.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. H. N. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ) appeared for the defence.

After a number of witness had given formal evidence, the case was again adjourned until to-day.

CHICKEN WITNESS.

WOMAN'S STORY OF A STREET CHASE.

Clucking lustily, a chicken was brought into Court at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, by a young Chinese woman, who charged a coolie with stealing it.

She stated that at 1 p.m. on Thursday she returned to her house, and saw defendant there. He picked up one of her chickens, wrapped it in a cloth, and ran away with it. Witness gave chase, and the man dropped the chicken. She picked it up, and still pursued the accused, who was caught by her husband and an Indian constable.

On the constable giving corroborative evidence, the man was sentenced by Mr. Hamilton to one month's hard labour.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE AT SINGAPORE.

PRIZE GIVING BOYCOTT.

A passive strike—probably the first of its kind in the history of the Colony—among the majority of the medical students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine was responsible for an announcement at the last minute of an indefinite postponement of the Annual Congregation at the College for the conferring of diplomas and distribution of medals on Tuesday evening, says the *Singapore Free Press* of July 31st.

Enquiry at the College failed to elicit any official version of the incidents which led up to the action of the students, but a science class consisting of one teacher and three students, where ordinarily there are forty, was an indication of the state of affairs at present existing. The trouble appears to have had its origin in a comparative triviality, some of the students apparently having taken umbrage at the cancellation of one of their usual end of the term privileges, following a report for misbehaviour. As a mark of protest against this measure a large number of the students, probably ninety of them out of a total of about 120, decided to boycott the annual prize giving. Accordingly, instead of making their way to the scene of the function they appear to have spent the afternoon away from the College. Sufficient notice of the students' action was apparently forthcoming to prevent the Hon. Mr. E. S. Ho, who was to have presided, arriving for a prize giving at which the prize winners were conspicuous by their absence.

The routine lectures were attended, apparently as usual, but one learns unofficially that the students who participated in the previous day's events have been suspended until a meeting of the Council has been held and action decided upon.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

PEKING'S SOLDIER MURDERERS STILL NOT ARRESTED.

SENATOR'S BILL, TO PRESIDENT.

In connection with the murder of the policeman Chao by the soldiers of the President's Guard, several senators under the leadership of Ting Wen Yin have sent in a bill of inquiry. They state:

"This outrage has thrown the city into great excitement. Through investigation, it is learned that after the murder, the soldiers marched to the Presidency, and evidence of the deed was discovered by the police authorities from a shop close to the President's Palace."

"In this connection, the Cabinet has devoted time to discussing how to deal with the matter, and the Police Headquarters has submitted petitions to the Central Government."

"Peking is the place in which the President resides, and attracts the attention of foreigners and Chinese. In the recent case in which the guards of the President have openly killed people in broad day-light, where is the dignity of the President? While the policeman, upon whom the maintenance of the Peking peace and order entirely depends, was killed, the lives of the people will be more exposed to danger. Upon whose protection will their lives henceforth depend?"

"There are only some 10 culprits in the Presidential Palace, but several days have passed, and no arrest of any of them has been made. What are the duties of the Ministry of War? Since great importance and consequence is attached to the recent outrage, the word that the case has been handed over to the War Ministry for investigation cannot quiet the people."

A large number of prominent citizens as well as inmates of houses of ill-fame outside Chienmen have taken the initiative of joining hands with the gentry and merchants in raising funds for the erection of a brass image of the deceased policeman at the temple of the God of Fire.

AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

PROPOSALS STRONGLY CRITICISED.

CALCUTTA, July 21st.

Regarding the suggestion of the Majority Committee that the Government of India should purchase one of the existing British lines on the coast as a going concern, Sir Arthur Pearn, in a concluding portion of his minute, dissent to the conclusions of the Indian Marine Committee, says that the effect of such purchase, even if it were possible, would be to establish a State-owned line, an experiment which has been tried in many other countries, usually as an aftermath of war, and has, in all instances, proved a success. "With such examples before us," he adds, "I cannot support any recommendation that the Government of India should adopt the proposal. There is no reason to suppose that the Government of this country would succeed in such a venture where others have failed. Government should leave commercial enterprises severely alone, and refrain from competing in a commercial pursuit. Should one of the existing shipping companies on the coast be willing to sell its concern, there does not appear to be anything to prevent any other party from buying it in the ordinary way of business."

With regard to the suggestion of the Committee that the mail contract be reserved for a line manned exclusively by Indians, Sir Arthur Pearn says that any extraneous conditions outside the business of carrying mails should not be inserted in a mail contract. It has always been held by the British Government, as represented by the Postmaster-General, that the terms of a mail contract should deal with the satisfactory and economic carriage of postal matter, and any attempt to introduce irrelevant conditions has been strenuously opposed. The Postmaster-General's views are undoubtedly sound, as, once a precedent is created allowing the insertion in a mail contract of conditions not strictly applicable to the carriage of mail, not only would the door open for pressure to be brought to bear to insert a clause bestowing benefits on outside parties to the detriment of the most economical and efficient mail service.

NO IRISH REPUBLIC.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FRANK STATEMENT.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in reply to Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons recently made a statement on the question of the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the interests of the Irish Free State at Washington, to which H.M. Government had assented as being in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

Having quoted a statement made by the Prime Minister on June 4th, the Colonial Secretary continued: "I regret that the significance of these words has not been fully recognized. There are people in both countries who continue to urge that the demand for a Republic in Ireland should be conceded. Once for all, let it be understood that any such demand will receive the same reply from His Majesty's present advisers as we believe it would have received from either of the two Governments which have been in office since the Treaty was signed. We shall carry out the letter and the spirit of the Treaty, as the Government of the Irish Free State has done in the past, and as we look to all future Governments of the Irish Free State to do. We believe that decent friendship can be maintained with Ireland by the establishment of the Free State as a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth, and in no other way. It is for that reason we are glad to see the Irish Free State assuming the privileges to which she is entitled under the Treaty, in common with Canada and the other Dominions."

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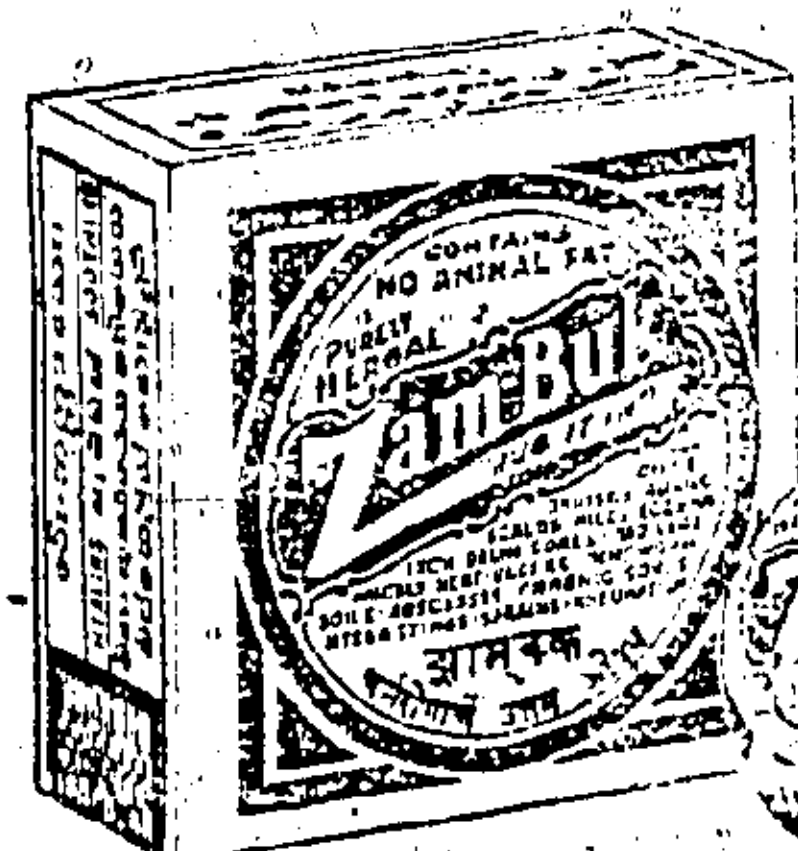
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WAR AGAINST DANCERS. REFORMERS AT WORK IN THE STATES.

In the country where the jazz dance originated a war upon it wages furiously just now.

It is so fierce, indeed, that the prohibition of dancing by a constitutional amendment is actually considered by some as not an altogether remote possibility.

The dance-halls of America do not usually strike the casual visitor as vicious. The dancers are generally drawn from a wide variety of types, the majority being their own partners or dance with members of their own party. There are generally only a few "stags"—that is, men who come without partners, and they are perfectly harmless, being shop clerks with well groomed hair, and office boys with brightly polished cheeks. In fact, the average American dance-hall is similar to the Palais de Danse at Hammersmith, and it will be a long time before any movement could get under way in England to abolish such an institution, one might imagine.

But in the States reformers have discovered that the dance-hall is "working its wicked will upon the young, innocent and tender." This is seriously stated in spite of the fact that only the most formal of fox-trots and one-steps are danced these days.

In the battle about dancing, the usual American weapons of propaganda, publicity and intense campaigning have all been resorted to. As for the members of the movement are concerned, they are having their desired effect. In Cleveland the city government has regulated every place where dancing takes place by a city ordinance. For instance, one of the by-laws read:

Male dancers are not permitted to hold their partners tightly—generally this is the fault of the gentleman's partner. Both dancers should assume a light, graceful position.

Among further by-laws of the city are the following:

Noisy, vulgar jazz music is prohibited. Such music almost forces dancers to use jerky half steps and invites immoral variations.

So-called "neck-holds" are prohibited. The gentleman's arm should encircle his partner's waist, his hand resting lightly at her elbow, just above the wrist line. The lady's left arm should not encircle the gentleman's shoulders or neck.

Dancers are not permitted to take exceptionally long or short steps. Don't dance from the waist up; dancing must be from the waist down.

Flirting, spooning and rowdy conduct of any kind is absolutely prohibited. But Cleveland, Ohio, is not alone in its regulations. In San Francisco a woman inspector is placed in every hall where dancing takes place, and is paid by the dance-hall. She is generally a most amiable old soul known as "Mother."

In Chicago the Association of Ball room Managers arranged a Correct Dance Night, and demonstrated the standards at which the dance in Chicago aimed.

It is difficult to estimate how seriously all these efforts to give the dance-hall the appearance of respectability should be taken. In many cases, no doubt morality and profits go hand in hand. In a town bearing the name of Oskosh the town fathers declared it a black sin for dancing men and women to look into each other's eyes while on the floor.

The advantages of the prohibition of alcoholic drinks are apparent, but to see just what would be gained by the prohibition of dancing, one has to tax one's imagination a little too severely.

WOMEN AND HORSES. AFFECTION WON BY GENTLE TREATMENT.

Some of the finest displays in the International Horse Show at Olympia recently have been provided by the women's classes.

"Women who are good riders seem to exert a mysterious influence over horses," said an expert horseman. "There are horses that become quite sentimental in character when they are ridden and cared for by women, and they would follow their mistresses about like dogs if allowed to do so."

Mrs. D. Musgrave, one of competitors, said: "I think the secret of women's success with horses lies in the fact that they are women. What is more natural than that a horse should appreciate a gentle hand when, perhaps, it has been used to having its mouth jerked by the stronger hand of a man? A horse will respond, too, with the readiness of a child to a soft voice, and with delicate petting it will become very affectionate."

Mrs. Victor Mervyn Adamson, another competitor, said: "A horse is quick to understand little acts of kindness, and there is no doubt that a woman's gentle treatment does win a horse's affection."

FOUNDERS OF ROEDEAN. LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF THE MISSES LAWRENCE.

Miss Penelope Lawrence, headmistress, with her sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Millicent Lawrence, joint principals and founders of Roedeian School, Brighton, made their last public appearance at the school prize-giving last month.

The school, opened in 1893, was pioneer of the new era of woman's wider education, including the playing of hockey, cricket, and other games all then confined to men. The school began at a house in Lewes-crescent, Brighton, with 10 pupils, but now occupies 50 acres outside the town and has a membership of 437.

Among those present were the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawrence, brother of the retiring principals, and Lord Justice Sargant, who spoke warmly of the public-spirited action of the Misses Lawrence, the eldest of whom is over 70, in handing over the school to public control.

The Misses Lawrence will remain as members of the council. Miss B. A. Clough, ex-principal of Newham College, Cambridge, presented the prizes.

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th August or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 6th August, 1924. 1119

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th Aug. 1924, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

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MEN'S FASHIONS.

One wonders, says a writer in a Home paper, whether this season will see a drastic attempt to change men's fashions. Recently there has been an indication that trousers are to be worn much fuller, and at Ascot the most fashionable men had trousers almost covered the heel of the boot. A freak of fashion, I suppose, may abolish the crease. It serves no really useful purpose, and tailors are at a loss to tell you how it originated. It is the same with the "turn up" at the bottom of the trousers, which seems to have been designed for the purpose of collecting dust.

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()	Locomobile 7-passenger Touring	\$3,200
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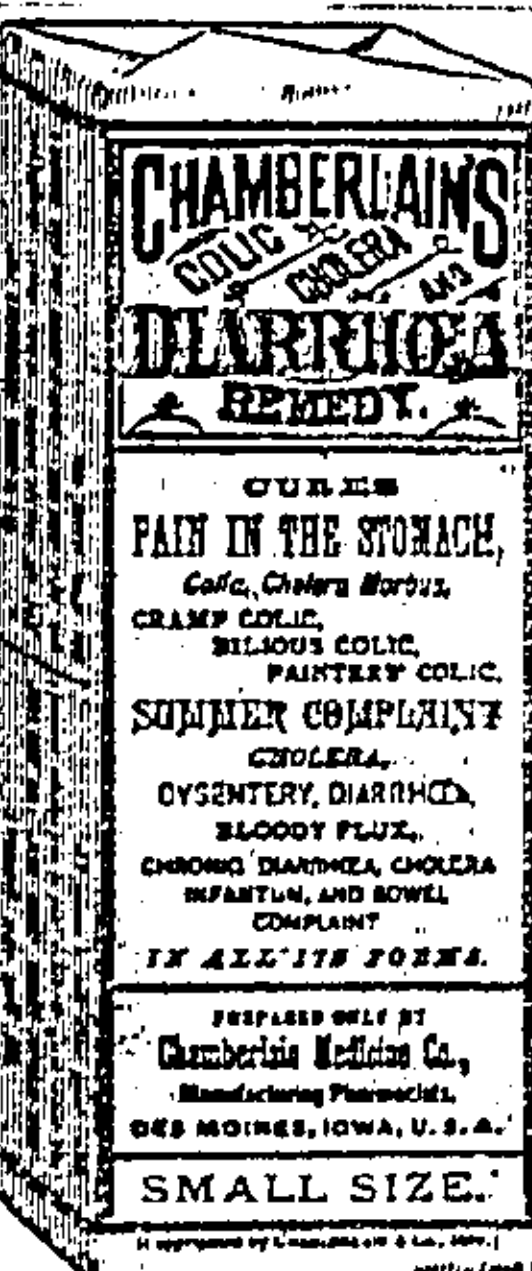
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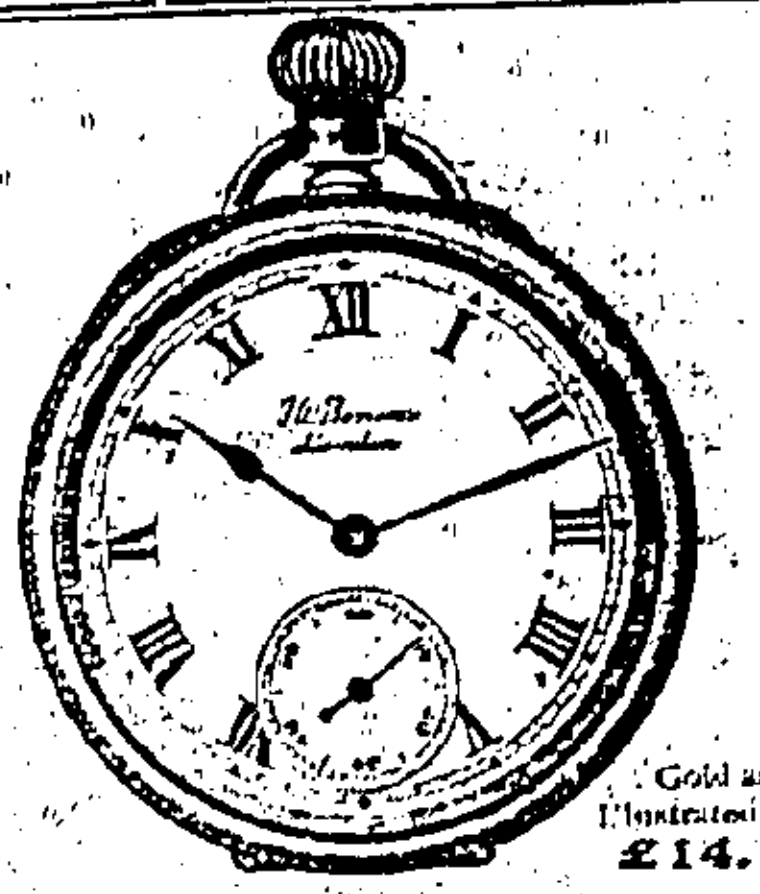
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LONG DRIVING.

RUTHLESS DESTROYER OF BEAUTIFUL DREAMS.

[BY "THE TIMES" GOLF CORRESPONDENT.]

It is a great thing to be able to resist an appeal to one's vanity. Flattering though it is to be invited to take part in a long driving competition, I am not accepting, and I have complete confidence in my continued powers of resistance. To quote an engaging piece of journalism I came across the other day, "the wildest equine persuasion" would not drag me into the lists.

The competition in question is that for the F. & L. Challenge Cup, which is to take place on the course of the Hoylake Ladies' Golf Club on the Wednesday in the middle of the Open Championship week, June 25th. That Wednesday is a day of rest between the two days of qualifying rounds and the two days of the Championship itself, and the Long Driving Competition fills the gap with just the right blend of instruction and amusement. I propose to myself to "watch" other and more powerful people sloganeering their souls out of their bodies with a great deal of quiet satisfaction.

I am glad that my modesty is so inviolable, because the literature about the competition is dreadfully seductive. The prize goes to the highest aggregate total of any three drives out of the four which the competitor is allowed. The records of last year at Troon show that Mr. Wethered won with three drives of 275, 264, and 288 yards; the best and inches may, as Mr. Mantalini said of the half-penny, "be done." Certainly the aggregate of 827 yards is something to enlarge one's notion of what should constitute a thorough hole; but take the individual drives one by one and they appear almost puny. "Why, bless my soul," the reader exclaims to himself or his wife, "I'm sure I've often driven further than that. Don't you remember that hole at So-and-so which was marked on the card 403 yards, and I got up with a drive and a chip with my muscle mallet? My tee shot must have been at least—"

I leave this last detail of the fiction to every golfer's private conscience. If he gives on a little further the reader may regret his precipitate boast. The longest carry at Troon was 403 yards by Mr. Wethered, with Alf Mitchell close behind him at 390. Now, that does make one pause and think. Self-deception becomes more difficult, and, personally, I do not hesitate to say that when a bunker is 200 yards away I rarely, if ever, try to carry it.

SOME REMARKABLE RECORDS. It must be, I suppose, that figures cannot lie and so we either do not drive so far as we imagine or else make insufficient allowance for varying winds and adamantine ground. The "records" made, not in this competition, go to prove this. In certain Mr. Bliss, whose golfing fame, as far as I know, depends wholly on this one achievement, drove 115 yards at Herne Bay with a full 57 feet to help him, and so we come gradually down by way of Brand, Havers, Duncan, Horne, and Mr. Edward Blackwell to the 341 yards 9 in. driven with a gutty on a frosty day by the late Mr. F. G. Tay at St. Andrew's away back in 1893. The relentlessly flat ground and the impartial side wind which have constituted the conditions of the two official competitions do make "a precious sight of difference."

There must be something about golf which makes a man, not a greater liar, but a more innocent self-deceiver, than he is in other pursuits. For instance, I am perfectly certain that I have never jumped six feet high, and this is not merely because I recollect my best performance in public to have been 4 ft. 9 in. Even when I have stood on a tea box and then jumped to look at the line, I have never felt in the least like M. J. Brooks or M. F. X. Sweeney, or any other great high jumper whose name I never heard of. The maddest rush to catch a train induces no sensation of doing even time. But there is no man so humble that he has not after some particular tee shot felt a heavy intoxication mounting to his brain and wished momentarily for that measuring tape which would have dispelled his illusion. As regards driving, we are all like that poor gentleman I once knew (I think I must have mentioned him before) who went meekly round the course with his keeper and dug trenches across the fairway to mark the record drives at particular holes.

A CAPRICIOUS JAP. There is, perhaps, just this excuse for us that the Goddess of driving is a capricious, not to say coquettish, lady, and does encourage us in a positively scandalous manner. When we play with some admittedly mighty hitter, we surprise ourselves for three or four successive holes by the manner in which we are keeping up with him. And "I don't think so much of this fellow's driving," we say; and then, bang! without any noticeable difference either in our hitting or his, he has somehow left us 70 yards behind.

We soon forget all about it again, thank goodness, when we return to playing with drivers of our own class and begin imagining once more. But if we ever submitted ourselves to the ordeal of the tape we might lose the power of imagining for ever. And so, though I promise myself much interest from this battle of swiftness, I cannot help now and then regarding Sir Theodore Cook as a malignant and ruthless destroyer of beautiful dreams. For myself, I am quite determined to keep my "dreams," which are worth so much more than mere realities. People can say what they like about Mr. Wethered. I am quite sure I saw the longest drive that ever was made. I was only eight years old at the time, and the scene was Goldham Common, at Cambridge, and a clergyman, sacrilegiously disguised in a red coat, hit a ball far away into the encircling gloom. Researchers into the history of the C.U.G.C. have not proved him to have been a distinguished player, and it may be that an unromantic tape would have shown his drive to be about 150 yards long, for there was very little run on the Goldham mud. But I remain staid.

(Continued on next column.)

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fast in my faith, and whatever happens at Hoylake in 1924 I shall say, "Ah, but you should just have seen the Reverend Mr. J. in 1893. If he had had a rubber-coated ball—Well!"

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	MINGSANG	Sunday	10th Aug. 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	KWANGSANG	Monday	11th Aug. 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW			
YATSHING		Wednesday	13th Aug. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHUNSHANG	Friday	15th Aug. 10 a.m.
MANILA	SUISANG	Saturday	16th Aug. 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LEESANG	Sunday	17th Aug. 7 a.m.
Kobe via SHANGHAI	KUTSANG	Sunday	17th Aug. 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Tuesday	19th Aug. 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	Saturday	23rd Aug. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Monday	25th Aug. 3 p.m.

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"GLENBANDA"	23rd Sept.	"GLENIFFER"	28th Sept.	28th Sept.

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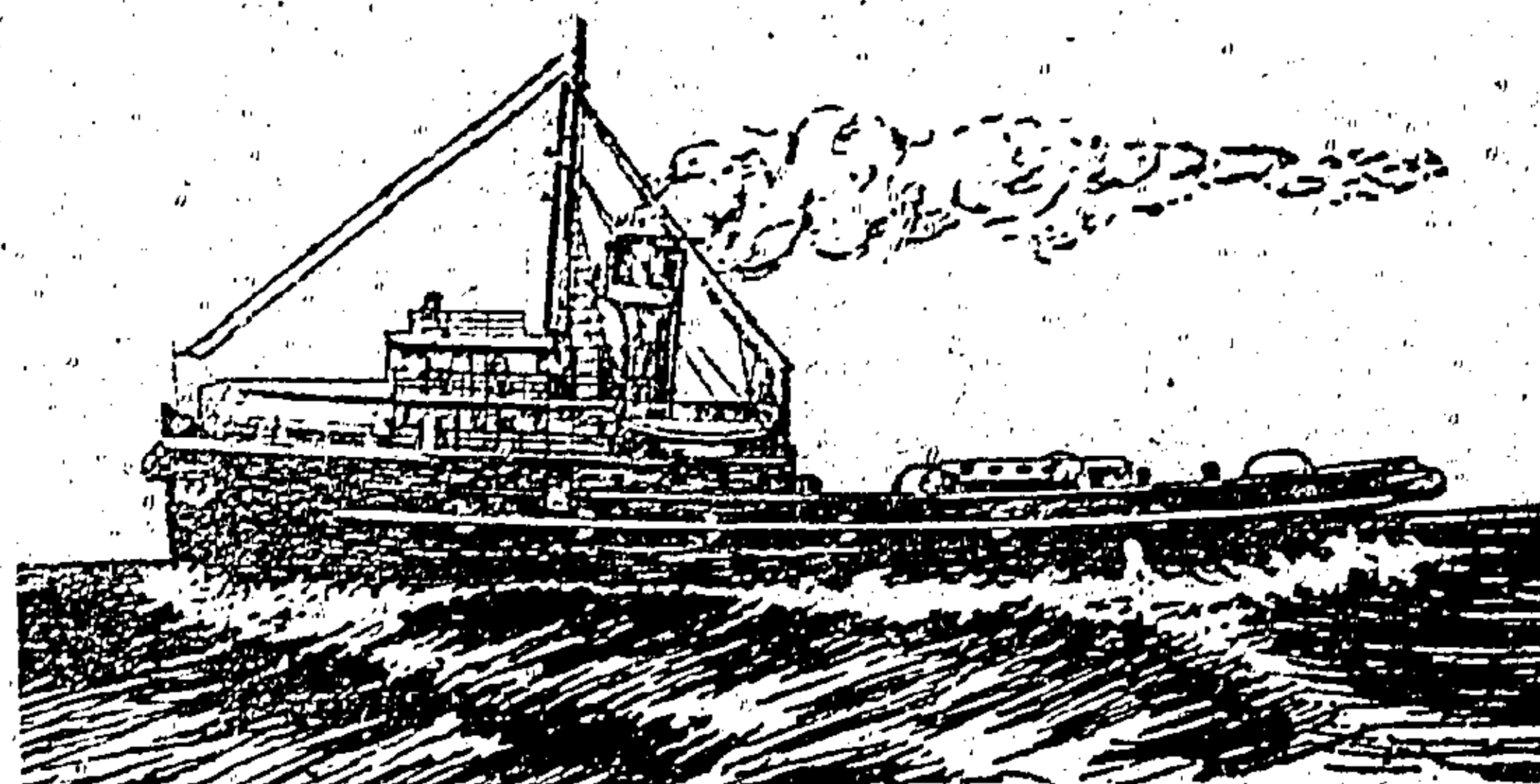
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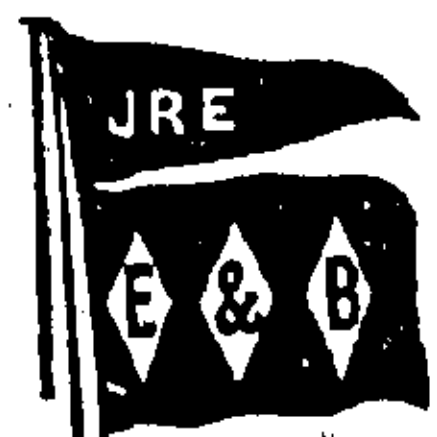
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"SICILIA"	8,513	21st Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars. L'don & A'warp.
"SARDINIA"	8,584	4th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	9,118	6th Sept.	Mars. L'don & Antwerp.
"NAUOYA"	8,324	11th Sept.	do.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	22nd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	4th Oct.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,513	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	1st Nov.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,037	27th Dec.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,118	24th Jan.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.

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"PALMA"	10,000	2nd Sept.	do.
"FILAWA"	10,000	14th Sept.	do.

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"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
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"PALMA"	10,000	18th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"FILAWA"	10,000	29th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"PESHAWUR"	7,334	3rd Sept.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"TALUEA"	5,500	31st Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	6th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"AKAFURA"	4,000	18th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"LANDA"	8,856	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	3rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,513	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st Nov.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	29th Nov.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,037	3rd Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"AKAFURA"	4,000	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	27th Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,363	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.

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HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 8th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHWA"	On 8th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINGYUAN"	On 10th Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 12th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th Aug.	Noon
WAIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 16th Aug.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWAIFANG"	On 17th Aug.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAINING"	On 18th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 19th Aug.	2 p.m.

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